**Adaptation**

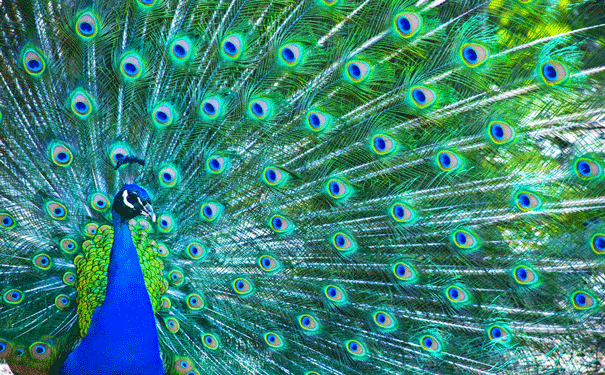
Loxley et al (2010) defines adaptation as “the process by which creatures adapt to their habitat. Those with the most suitable characteristics survive to breed, creating creatures fitted to their habitats.” Many animals have adapted to their habitats and the pig-nose turtle and the pig have just that.

**Southern Peacock Sole**



The Southern Peacock Sole has adapted to it surrounding environments by changing its colour quickly so that it matches the surrounding seabed. This is a positive adaptation as changing colours to match the seabed will allow this particular fish to avoid predators. Another positive adaptation to avoid predators is the toxin glands. These toxin glands release toxins into the water and acts as a predator repellent. Information gathered from: <http://australianmuseum.net.au/Southern-Peacock-Sole-Pardachirus-hedleyi/>

**Peacock**



The peacock is the male of the peafowls. This beautiful bird has a bright array of colours and patterns. These colours and patterns are used in courting a peahen who is rather dull. The peacocks patterns and colours are also used to fend off any predators by making it appear larger with many eyes looking at the predator. Information gathered from: [http://scienceillustrated.com.au/blog/nature/male-peacocks-not-just-a-pretty-display/\](http://scienceillustrated.com.au/blog/nature/male-peacocks-not-just-a-pretty-display/\\)

<http://www.uwa.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0015/114153/peacock_info.pdf>

These two very different species use similar patterns to worn off or go unseen by predators. The peacock also uses his patterns and colours to attract a mate during mating season. These adaptations of patterns are successful for these two different species.